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In July 1952 the East China Military Area ordered its subordinate military districts to send 15,000 new recruits to Nanking and Hsuehchow to await orders. These troops were sent in groups to the Northeast to serve in units of the Chinese Communist Volunteer Army.

Most of them belonged either to the replacement training corps (pu hsun t'uan 5943/6064/0957) or to the new troop corps (hsin ping t'uan 2450/0365/0957) of the South Kiangsu, North Kiangsu, South Anhwei and North Anhwei Military Districts. While they were called new recruits (hsin ping 2450/0365), at least 25 percent belonged to the field armies while the rest had received military training for a period of ten months.

experience states that "new recruits" (hsin ping 2450/0365) are different from "new army" (hsin chun 2450/6511). New recruits are those who have not been in combat but who may be assigned to combat units as replacements. The new army refers to the new national defense army or the modernized national defense army.

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